

With reference to their opinions upon the Repeal of the Naturalization Laws, individuals may generally be divided into three classes. The avowed advocates of the measure, its avowed opponents, and those who rank themselves on neither side. That the active members of the Repeal Party far outnumber, and surpass in effective influence, their avowed and active opponents, is unquestioned, or, at least, unquestionable. The third, or neutral, and for the present indifferent party, outnumber both.

Now let us take a reasonable view of the changes which in the natural course of things may be expected to occur in the relative position of these three classes. The effective superiority of the Repeal Party over their professed enemies, is to an incalculable degree enhanced by the fact, that they are embodied and organized. Our enemies act separately and without organization; and we venture to predict that they will continue so to do. We dare them to organize, to make the true issue with us. We know, however, that they will not. The moment that it were done, would be the moment of our success.

Now apart from the consideration of the merits of our cause, admitting for the time, the arguments for and against it to be equally balanced; what we ask is the result that may reasonably be inferred from our position and efforts, and those of our opponents. Our numbers, we admit, are not now sufficiently numerous, though far surpassing those of our open and avowed opponents, to effect a Repeal of the Naturalization Laws through the Ballot Box. To accomplish this, the large class of those now neutral or indifferent must be wrought upon, and from their ranks accessions to ours must be drawn. Upon this class, how much more effective must be our efforts, than those of our opponents. We are already a large and certainly highly respectable body, well organized, with Associations and Journals devoted to our principles springing up North, East and West, and above all, composed of Native American citizens! They, on the contrary, comparatively few in numbers, without organization, the few papers that support them being alien in their entire spirit, and their ranks filled with foreigners and ephemeral demagogues! Between two such parties contending for the mastery, does it require a prophet's vision to foresee the result?

And why is it that so many still stand neutral and hesitate to assume a decided position? Daily we hear them saying, "we admit the force of your arguments, we are aware of dangerous aggressions constantly made by foreign influence. But wait—wait for a few short months, and then we will join your heart and hand, and ensure your triumph." Why then should we be discouraged? Discouraged away with the pusillanimous through! Clearly do we see the coming period, and that not distant, when the REPEAL OF THE NATURALIZATION LAWS will be one of the leading questions at the ballot box and on the floor of Congress. Let the question be made, the issue joined, and we feel no apprehension of the result.—*New Orleans Native American.*

The settlement of Texas by emigration from the United States, and the settlement of the Valley of the Mississippi by immigrants from Europe.

The United States have been sending out from among their hardest, their best, and most intelligent population, the materials that have formed a new and gallant Republic on a territory wrested from Mexican despotism. By whom have the places, once occupied by these bold adventurers of whom we have been deprived—by whom have their places been filled? By the subjects of European monarchs. What a subject for serious and wondering contemplation to the reflecting, foreseeing mind! Will the eagle of American Liberty be forced to withdraw his outstretched wing from above the starry constellation that now glitters on the banner of the American Union, and wing his feeble flight still farther Westward, until he finds a more congenial resting place upon the "single star" of Texian Independence?—*New Orleans Native American.*

Why does not European immigration direct its course to the boundless and fertile territories of our sister Republic of Texas? The reason is obvious. The perils of a new settlement have to be there encountered; Mexican hostility on the one side, and Indian depredations on the other, must be first met and quelled by the descendant of those dauntless spirits who originally effected the subjugation and civilization of this western continent. When this shall have been accomplished, and Texas shall present the same peaceful security that the United States now do—when the bones of her gallant sons have bleached her wild forests and their blood fertilized her broad prairies, then doubtless will European immigration divide with them also its many blessings and favors.—*New Orleans Native American.*

Communicated to the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: While so frequent mention is at present made of a "wonderful machine just invented in Presburg, by JOSEPH VON KLEGG, for composing and distributing types," I would call attention to the following article, which appeared in the Christian Observer, (a periodical printed in London, reprinted in New York,) under the head of intelligence from the United States, June 1823, vol. 23, page 356: "Dr. W. CHURCH, of Boston, has projected a printing apparatus on a new construction. This invention is two-fold: first, to print constantly from new types by a simplification of the process of re-casting them; which he considers will be a much more easy, rapid, and accurate operation than that of distributing them after they have been used. The types when re-cast are delivered by machinery in their proper compartments with unerring exactness. The second part of the invention respects the composition, which is to be by means of keys, like those of a piano forte, by touching which the types are taken up and fixed in their places as rapidly as the fingers can move in playing the notes in music. Dr. Church, who is in England constructing

his apparatus, calculates that the saving of time and expense by his invention will be very considerable." JUSTITIA.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF MANUFACTURES, &c.

PATENT OFFICE, NOVEMBER 20, 1840.

NOTICE is given that the Hall in the new Patent Office for the exhibition of manufactures is now completed. The Hall is spacious, being 273 feet long, 63 feet wide, 30 feet high, and fire-proof.

Agents, whose names are annexed, will receive and forward, free of expense, articles which may be deposited with them. These articles will be classified and arranged for exhibition, and the name and address of the manufacturer (with the prices when desired) will be carefully affixed. Few, it is presumed, will neglect to improve the opportunity now presented of contributing their choicest specimens to the National Gallery of American Manufactures, where thousands who visit the seat of Government will witness with pleasure the progress of the arts in these United States.

If fairs in limited sections of our country have excited interest, what must be the attractions of a national exhibition enriched by daily additions.

The agriculturist may be gratified to learn that commodious rooms are provided for the exhibition of agricultural implements, and, also, for the reception of seeds for exhibition or distribution.

The Commissioner of Patents being authorized to collect agricultural statistics, avails himself of this opportunity to solicit information of the condition and character of crops in the several sections of the country. These data will aid him in presenting, with his annexed report, the aggregate amount of products of the soil, and it is hoped that the Public may be guarded in some measure from the evils of monopoly, by showing how the scarcity in one portion of the land may be supplied from the surplus in another.

Names of agents who will receive and forward packages for the Patent Office.—Collectors of the Customs at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Portland, Maine, Burlington, Vermont, Providence, Rhode Island, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, Commissioner of Patents.

Editors are very respectfully requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.

PHILOSOPHICAL FACTS.—Sound travels 1132 feet in one second or 13 miles in a minute. The softest whisper flies as fast as the loudest thunder; and no sound produced by artificial means can be heard over 200 miles. In the war between England and Holland, in 1672, the guns were heard in those parts of Wales judged to be nearly 200 miles distant from the scene of action; but sounds arising from volcanoes have been heard at a much greater distance.

Light goes about 13 millions of miles in one minute. A strong wind flies 20 feet in a second. If the distance between us and a cannon when fired be one mile, we hear the report 24 seconds after we see the flash. The nearest of the fixed stars is 5000 times more distant from us than the sun, its distance then must be 77,400,000 miles. Were a cannon fired from a star, it would require 5,400,000 years for the report to reach us. The hardest metals, on which common fires, and even glass house furnaces, could produce no effect, have been melted in a few seconds by means of lenses or mirrors called burning glasses. M. Villet, a native of France, about 100 years since, constructed a mirror 3 ft. 11 inches in diameter and 3 ft. 2 inches focal distance, which was so powerful that it melted copper ore in 8 seconds, and iron ore 24 seconds, a fish's tooth in 32 seconds, cast iron in 16 seconds, a silver six pence in 7 seconds, and tin in 3 seconds. M. Villet's mirror condensed the sun's rays 125,757 times, a degree of heat which is about 197 times greater than common fire.

Mr. Parker of London constructed a lens 3 feet in diameter, focus 6 feet 8 inches, weighing 112 pounds. It melted 20 grains of gold in 4 seconds, and 10 grains of platinum in 3 seconds. The broader the lens and shorter the focal distance, the more intense is the heat produced by such instruments. A globular decanter of water is a powerful burning glass, and furniture of houses have taken fire by incautiously leaving it exposed to the sun's rays.—*Lyceum.*

A White Man Sold.—South Carolina papers give the particulars of the public sale of a white man, named Renben Bradley, which recently took place at Camden, conformably to a law of the state. His offence was an ugly one, and, not being able to enter into recognition for his misdeeds, he was consequently knocked off, under the hammer, to the highest bidder. His wife bought him for one dollar cheap as dirt, but we are rather disposed to think she had a monstrous bad bargain at that.

Independent O. O. Fellows.—We cheerfully recommend this institution to our associates in life, men who from necessity, cannot for years lay up any thing for rent day. The Lodges in Baltimore have expended rising of \$11,000, in one year, in charities to the sick widows and children, and in England some £133,000. You are all liable to sickness, and in this order you will find a mother and a sister, you will find too a hand ready to smooth the ruffled pillow, to minister medicines and nourishment; and a spirit to render light and cheerful the sick room, and to add the means to keep want and misery without.

The Quarter Master General of the State of Illinois, has joined the Mormons.

Description.—The following is a description of Jones, the murderer, who deliberately shot some time since, in Iowa Territory, a man named McAdie. A reward of \$100 is offered for his apprehension.

His appearance is so peculiar that he can hardly avoid detection. He is about 45 years of age, 6 feet 4 inches high, weighing about 180 lbs.; has dark hair, sharp visage, with several moles about his face, with long coarse hair growing out of them—a very ugly man, with a bad countenance. Had on, when he left, a jeans frock coat and an old fur cap. He was generally disliked by the neighborhood on account of his overbearing and quarrelsome disposition.

The Tallahassee Floridian says that Florida will probably be admitted into the Union as a State during the next session of Congress.

The Rathbun Funds.—The Chancellor of New York has directed the Assignees of the estate of B. Rathbun, the forger, to pay over to the New York creditors the amount now deposited (\$70,000) in the Commercial Bank of Buffalo, being something like 40 per cent on the original claim.

Those who outlive their income by splendor, in dress, or equipage, are well said to resemble a town on fire, which shines by that which destroys it.

Job was a printer and his comforters were non paying subscribers, says some paper.

The Caspian Sea.—Its area is 150,000 square miles. It is a remarkable fact, that the surface of this lake is three hundred feet below the level of the ocean.

Why are politicians, on the day of elections like bees? Because they hang about the polls.

Definition of Cherub.—A lady (married of course) was once troubled with a squalling brat, whom she always addressed as "my cherub." Upon being asked why she gave it that appellation, she replied—"Because it is derived from cherubim, and the Bible says, the cherubim continually do cry." Good, that.

Judge Moore of Louisiana, is elected to the present Congress, from the 3d district in place of Rice Garland, resigned. Judge Moore was also elected, in July last, to the next Congress, by a majority of 66 over Mr. Winn, (since deceased.)

O. K. A newly imported Irishman seeing O. K. on a number of political banners, thought that the mystic figure stood for O'Connell: "O, he's a mighty boy, that Dan," said the Emerald, "he bates all the world for politics."

It is stated in the Canadian papers that the British government has directed a survey and report of the condition of all the harbors on Lake Erie in the Providence, and the roads leading to them, with the view to their improvement.

The Late Easterly Storm, it is said, has thrown up hundreds of loads of seaweed and kelp upon the eastern beaches, which the farmers are busy securing for use upon their farms.

The ship Wellington, we learn by way of New Orleans, has been totally wrecked off Gingerbread Ground, with a cargo of hay and produce?

An opposition line of steamboats has been gotten up between Norfolk and Richmond. The fare is put at three dollars.

Arrest.—We learn that a student by the name of Simmes, from Georgia, has been arrested upon suspicion of having fired the pistol which produced the death of professor Davis, of the University of Virginia.

NOTICE.
MR. J. C. MALBON is duly authorized and empowered to obtain subscribers to this paper, and receipt for the same—and I hope the friends of the cause will see the propriety of decided action, and help him on in his labors for the well doing of the great cause of our country.

JOSEPH ETTER.
On the 22d instant, by the Rev. Mr. McLAIN, GEORGE W. MILLAN to MARY E. J. LEE, of Fairfax county, Virginia.

DEATHS.
Suddenly, on the morning of the 10th inst., Mrs. S. C. GIBSON, wife of Dr. William Gibson, Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Samuel Hollingsworth, Esq. of Baltimore.

On Saturday evening, the 21st instant, in the 23d year of her age, LOUISA A. wife of Wm. W. Corcoran.

Near Hawesville, Kentucky, on the 5th ultimo, Mrs. SUSAN A. HAWES, wife of the Hon. A. G. Hawes, of Kentucky.

In Georgetown, D. C. on the 21st of October, Captain ROBERT GOODWIN, aged 42, a native of Alexandria, but for the last twenty years a resident of the former place.

At San Antonio, Texas, Mr. JOSEPH C. HILL, of Washington, in the 24th year of his age.

On Tuesday evening last, Mrs. ELIZABETH ALE HADY, in the 75th year of her age.

WASHINGTON CORPORATION.
BOARD OF ALDERMEN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1840.

The Board met pursuant to law. Present: Messrs. Goldsborough, (President,) Barclay, Randolph, Kirkwood, Guntion, Goddard, Brent, Clarke, Brady, Clarke, Dove, and Marshall.

The bill from the Board of Common Council, "authorizing the removal of the frame building in Water and 11th streets, occupied by George S. Clark," being under consideration when the Board adjourned on Monday last, was taken up; and Mr. Clarke having withdrawn his motion to amend, Mr. Marshall moved to refer the resolution to the members of the 21st Ward, and the question being taken by yeas and nays, it was decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Goldsborough, Guntion, Brent, Brady, Clarke, and Marshall—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Barclay, Randolph, Kirkwood, Goddard, Carbery, and Dove—3.
Mr. Goddard then moved the way of amendment, a substitute for the said resolution, and the question being taken by yeas and nays it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Guntion, Brady, Clarke, and Marshall—4.
NAYS—Messrs. Goldsborough, Barclay, Randolph, Kirkwood, Goddard, Brent, Carbery, and Dove—5.
Mr. Marshall then moved to strike out "1840," and insert "1842;" but before the question was taken thereon, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Goddard, from the committee to which the petition on the subject was referred, reported a bill "entitled 'An act relative to vending merchandise other than market stuff at market-houses,'" which was twice read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill from the Board of Common Council "for the relief of N. A. Randall," was taken up, twice read, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

The resolution from the Board of Common Council "authorizing the loan of a certain bell to the Northern Liberties Fire Company," was taken up, read the third time, and passed.

The bill from the Board of Common Council "supplementary to the act entitled 'an act authorizing the appointment of one Collector of Taxes for the City of Washington, and to repeal certain acts therein mentioned, and for other purposes,'" was taken up, twice read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill from the Board of Common Council "to prohibit boys from playing at bandy in the streets and side-walks of the city of Washington," was taken up, twice read, and referred to Messrs. Kirkwood, Barclay, and Carbery.

Mr. Guntion, from the Committee on Improvements, reported, without amendment, the bill from the Board of Common Council "authorizing the grading and graveling 9th street from Pennsylvania avenue to the Canal;" and it was then read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Guntion, from the same committee, reported, without amendment, the bill from the Board of Common Council "to repair the bridge at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and 2d street west;" Mr. Marshall then moved to amend the bill by striking out "general fund," and inserting "Third Ward;" and the question being taken by yeas and nays, it was decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Carbery, Dove, and Marshall—3.
NAYS—Messrs. Goldsborough, Barclay, Randolph, Kirkwood, Guntion, Goddard, Brent, Brady, and Clarke—9.

The bill was then read the third time, and passed by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Goldsborough, Barclay, Randolph, Kirkwood, Guntion, Goddard, Brent, Brady, and Clarke—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Carbery, Dove, and Marshall—3.
Mr. Kirkwood submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, &c. That the Mayor be, and he is hereby, requested to call a public meeting of the citizens of Washington, as soon as practicable, for the purpose of considering the report of the Senate committee of last session in relation to the proposed alterations and amendments therein contained to the present charter of this city, and of adopting such measures in relation thereto as may be deemed expedient and proper.

Which resolution was twice read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1840.

The Board met: All the members present except Messrs. Bryan, Walker, and Clark.

Mr. Johnson presented a petition from Ann McGunnigle, praying remission of a fine; which was read, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Fulmer submitted a joint resolution authorizing a public meeting this afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Police Magistrate for the 6th Ward, in place of M. Dove, Esq. resigned; which was read and adopted.

On motion, the bill "to prevent boys from playing at bandy in the streets and sidewalks of the city of Washington" was taken up for consideration. The question being on the amendment reported by the Committee of Police, Mr. Stewart moved to amend the amendment by adding a section prohibiting "the playing at bandy on any other game with in the limits of this Corporation on Sunday;" which motion was negatived, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Stewart, Harkness, Bassett, Houson, Crandell, and Hanly—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Eashy, Wilson, Johnson, Orme, Bacon, McDonald, Byington, Maldox, Fulmer—9.

The question recurring on the amendment reported by the Committee on Police, it was agreed to.

On the third reading of the bill, the yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Eashy, Wilson, Johnson, Stewart, Orme, Bacon, Harkness, Bassett, Fulmer, Crandell and Hanly—12.

NAYS—Messrs. McDonald, Maldox, and Byington—3.

The bill was then read the third time and passed. On motion, the bill to regulate the weighing of hay, straw, and fodder was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Bacon, it was indefinitely postponed.

On motion, the bill "prohibiting the enclosure of streets and avenues, and for other purposes," was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Bacon the bill was indefinitely postponed.

And then the Board adjourned.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ACT making an appropriation for a flag foot-way in the First Ward.

Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, That the sum of sixty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of the general fund, for the purpose of repairing the bridge at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and 21st street west, and that the same be expended under the direction of the Mayor, in conformity to the plan suggested in the report accompanying this bill.

Approved, November 26, 1840.

AN ACT making an appropriation for completing the grading and for graveling 9th street west.

Be it enacted, &c. That for completing the grading, and for graveling 9th street west, from Pennsylvania avenue to the canal, the sum of two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money to the credit of the Third Ward not otherwise appropriated; Provided, That no contract be made, or work authorized to be done, to exceed the amount herein appropriated, nor work authorized to be commenced until there shall be funds to the credit of said ward applicable to that object—the same to be expended under the direction of the ward commissioner, and two assistants to be appointed by the Mayor.

Approved, November 26, 1840.

RESOLUTION authorizing the loan of a certain bell to the Northern Liberties Fire Company.

Resolved, &c. That the Mayor be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to loan to the Northern Liberties Fire Company, for its use and custody till the further order of the Corporation, the bell formerly suspended over the West Market, in the First Ward, which was directed to be sold by an act approved April the first, eighteen hundred and forty.

Approved, November 26, 1840.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT.

Mrs. SARAH SHIELDS informs the Public, that she has three neatly furnished rooms, on 4th street, next to the Trinity Church, which she wishes to rent. The situation is convenient and pleasant. Nov 21—St.

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED EVERY SATURDAY.]

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Alum, per pound	10	10
Butter, per pound	20	27
Beef, per pound	6	10
Bacon, per 100 pounds, hog round	19	11
Candles, dipped, per pound	12	00
Do. Mould do.	14	00
Do. Sperma do.	15	50
Coffee, Havanna, per bag	12	13
Do. Rio do.	12	13
Do. Java do.	14	15
Do. St. Domingo do.	10	11
Corn Meal, from waggon, per bush	70	75
Corn, per barrel	2	50
Cheese, per 100 pounds	9	10
Clover Seed, per bushel	7	00
Flour, family, per barrel	7	00
Do. superfine do.	5	50
Flax Seed, per bushel	1	25
Hay, per cwt.	62	1 00
Herrings, per barrel	2	75
Lard, per keg	14	00
Molasses, West India, per gallon	35	40
Do. New Orleans do.	45	00
Do. Sugar House do.	50	62
Oats, from waggon, do.	35	40
Oil, Summer, per gall. \$1. Winter	1	50
Pork, per hundred	6	00
Plaster, per ton	6	50
Rice, per pound	60	00
Rye, per bushel	65	00
Shad, per barrel	00	00
Salt, fine, per sack	2	00
Do. ground alum, per bushel	50	50
Sugar, Porto Rico, per 100 pounds	8	00
Do. New Orleans do.	8	00
Do. Havana, white do.	12	13
Do. Loaf, per pound	12	14
Tea, Young Hyson, per chest	50	75
Do. Gunpowder do.	70	80
Do. Imperial do.	70	90
Do. Souchong do.	40	55
Wheat, per bushel	90	1 10
Whiskey, common, per barrel	35	00
Do. old do.	40	45

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.—The attention of the ladies is called to a splendid lot of Shawls, of entire new style, opened this day. There are—

Splendid damask satin Shawls, for mantillas
Do. 8 and 10-4 damask worsted Shawls
Rich 8-4 embroidered cloth do
Handsome 8-4 Kable do
Lace and black figured do do heavy
White, black, and colored ground Brocade do
A superior lot of fine blanket Shawls
Also, Plain Indian Scarfs, plaid Ribbons, Paris kid Gloves, Moravian Hose, Lamb wool, Cashmere, and Silk do
2 cartons Thread Laces and Edgings, and rich real Blonde Lace for trimmings.
Call and inspect them.

JAMES B. CLARKE,
No. 2 from 8th st., opposite Centre Market.
nov 21

WOLLENS AND STAPLE GOODS IN GENERAL.—The subscriber is happy to inform his customers and the Public that with the supplies he is now receiving, his stock will be so large as to what it has ever been, and equal to any in the District. In part are—

10, 15 and 12 gr. Whitney and Rose blankets (50 pairs)
100 pairs Point and Duffel do
10 do Cradle do
(superior quality)
11 and 12 quarter Marseilles quilts (warranted to wash)
100 pieces white, red, yellow and green flannels
75 do satinettes, all qualities and colors
20 do kerseys and linseys for servants
60 do French and British merinos
30 do Merino, Cashmere, & Valencia vestings
15 do Superior plain, cut velvet and silk do
3,000 yard low priced prints
900 do chintz and fine cuttings, late style
20 pieces 3-4 and 5-4 black bombasins
107 do broadcloths and cassimeres, in great variety
20 do ladies' look cloths, low
25 do heavy ticking
60 do best Canton flannel
8 bales cotton sheeting and shirting
100 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 shawls of every kind.
As the subscriber is determined to sell cheap, customers would do well to give him an early call.

JAMES B. CLARKE,
No. 2 from 8th street, opposite Centre Market.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received his Fall and Winter Stock, consisting in part as follows:—

Ladies and Misses Morocco, Kid and Leather Slippers
Ladies and Misses Morocco, Kid and Leather Walking Slippers
Ladies and Misses Walking Shoes, lined and trimmed with fur
Ladies and Misses Walking Shoes lined and trimmed with fur, water proof
Ladies and Misses Buskins, lined and wadded with fur
Ladies and Misses Calf and Morocco sewed and pegged boots
Ladies and Misses Calf and Morocco sewed and pegged and Strap Shoes
Gentlemen's fine sewed and pegged Calf and Morocco Boots
Gentlemen's fine sewed and pegged Calf water proof Boots
Do do heavy do
Do do heavy calf & seal do
Do Fine Calf and Morocco Nullies, sewed and pegged
Do India Rubber Over-shoes, lined with fur
Do do do plain do
Do Cloth and Carpet Over-shoes
Mens and Boys Brogans, sewed and pegged, large assortment
Mens and Boys coarse sewed and pegged and nailed Boots
Do do do do
Mens and Boys Fur and Hair Caps
Misses and Childrens Boots and Shoes in great variety
As the subscriber is determined to sell as low for cash as any other store in the city, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
Store on Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between 9th and 10th streets.
oct 31—61 WM. DOUGLASS.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.—We have just received our Fall Stock of Goods, embracing many articles useful to housekeepers, consisting in part as follows, viz.

Dixon & Son's Britannia Coffee Sets, plated and Britannia Cans, upright and flat plated Canteens
Brass and brass head Andirons, iron Doves, brass wire and pierced iron Fenders, Shovels and Tongs
Coal Hods and Sieves, Britannia and Japanned Lamps, Chafin, Dishes, Coffee Beggins, Hair and Wire Sieves, Bellows
Heath Brushes, Wood Saws and Hoes, Knives and Forks
Bread Toasters, Coffee Mills, Tea-kettles, fine and common Waiters, Crumb Brushes, Sugar Nippers, Nut Crackers
First and round Stair rods, Waffle Irons, Spitoons German Silver Tea, Table, and Salt Spoons, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs, plated and brass Stuffers and Trays, Napkin Rings
Gridirons, Nursery Lamps, Curtain Bands and Pins
Toilet Glasses, Mincing Knives, Egg Boilers upright and flat brass Candlesticks, Hollow Ware, Saucepans
Rat and Mouse Traps, Tin Ware
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate, which we are determined to sell as cheap as any establishment in the District.
We also invite the attention of the Public to our stock of Building Materials, which we will sell on the most accommodating terms.

INGLE & BOTELEZ,

W. M. J. WHITELY, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.—New Jersey Avenue, nearly opposite the Engine House.—Keeps constantly on hand, and is always manufacturing, work of every description. His charges are moderate, and he warrants his work to be done in the most fashionable and durable manner. He has now on hand, an assortment of LADIES, GENTS, and BOYS'S BOOTS and SHOES, and will attend to all orders in his line with punctuality and despatch.
Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.
Oct 24—61

MERCHANT TAILORING.

THOS. F. HARKNESS, Merchant Tailor, Pennsylvania Avenue, near the Madisonian Office.—Respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he still continues in business; and has just received an entirely new assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which he will make up to order, on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest possible notice. His assortment consists, in part, of Blue, Black, and Invisible Green Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings
Fancy Articles, &c. &c.
Clothes made to order, the stuff either furnished by himself, or the person wishing them made.

He respectfully solicits a continuance of custom, and requests the Public to give him a call, being assured they will find it to their advantage so to do.
oct 31—2m

FOR RENT.—I have two houses for rent—the one new and residence, and the other on Maryland Avenue, near Third street canal bridge. My own dwelling (which is to be repaired and painted) I wish to rent to none but a very careful, good tenant. Apply to S. DREW, Oct. 24—St. Louisiana Av., near Bank Washington.

DESIRABLE FANCY GOODS.—The subscriber is now opening the following very desirable fancy goods:—
Magnificent yard wide figured and changeable silks
do do white figured silk for evening
Super yard wide satin striped silks
do do mantilla silk and satin
Elegant new mousselines de laines (a dress) Handsome do black and col
used goods, at \$2
Plain silks and satin striped shawls
Plain mousselines, color and black
Plain Silk handkerchiefs, and plaid Satin Scarf
Changeable corded silk for bouquets
Plain bonnet ribbons of new style
1 cotton new styled trussing laces
1 do do do do do do do
20 dozen ribbed and plain black and white all hose and half hose
Cashmere plaids for children